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VOLUME XXXII.

# The Sentinel-Record.

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN HOT SPRINGS THAT RECEIVES THE FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT OVER LEASED WIRES.

HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1914.

## WEATHER FORECAST

Washington, April 13.—Forecast for Arkansas: Warmer and generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

NUMBER 140.

## "DAGO FRANK" MAKES A CONFESSION TO WARDEN

Alleges That "Gyp the Blood," "Lefty Louie," and Harry Vallon Fired the Shots Which Killed the New York Gambler Rosenthal.

## CIROFICI WAS NOT AT THE SCENE

Four Gunmen Meet Death at Daybreak and "Whitey Lewis," Makes Incoherent Statement as He is Strapped in the Chair—Others Remain Silent.

Albany, N. Y., April 13.—Shortly before "Dago Frank" Cirofici went to the death chair in Sing Sing prison early today he told Warden Clancy that "Gyp the Blood" Horowitz, "Lefty Louie" Rosenberg and Harry Vallon, an informer, fired the shots which killed Herman Rosenthal, for which crime the four gunmen paid the penalty.

"So far as I know, Becker had nothing to do with this case," the gunman also declared. "It was a gamblers' fight."

Cirofici averred he was five miles away at the time the crime was committed and that "Whitey Lewis" Seidenshner, although present at the scene of the shooting, did not fire any of the shots. Cirofici made no attempt, however, to deny that he was included in the original plot to slay Rosenthal, even admitting that two nights before the gambler was slain he went with other gangsters to look for their intended victim.

They were frightened away from Rosenthal on that occasion by men they thought were detectives. The condemned man also admitted that early on the night of the actual killing he was in the gray "murder car" with the gunmen, but he insisted that he left them before they shot the gambler. He did not explain precisely why he left the other gunmen just prior to the shooting, but two reasons are advanced. One is that he became frightened and the other that he deserted in order to bail out his sweetheart, Jean Gordon, who had been arrested.

The statement, which was made verbally in the principal keeper's office about 4 a. m., was the result of the insistent plea of Cirofici's mother and his sister for the truth. They had been here and made an unsuccessful appeal to the governor to save the prisoner's life. Returning to the prison near dawn, they were met by the warden and taken to the office, where Cirofici.

Mr. Clancy came to Albany today and told his story to Superintendent John B. Riley of the state prison department and Governor Glynn. The warden first issued a formal statement rehearsing a part of what Cirofici told him and later added details which included Cirofici's admission that he and other gangsters had sought Rosenthal two nights before the slaying.

The formal statement of the warden follows:

"About 8 o'clock Sunday night Rosenthal asked me to save Frank, saying he had nothing to do with the shooting; he was not there. I went over and asked Frank why he did not tell the truth. He replied that he knew what was going on but was not there when the shooting took place. I advised him to tell the whole story. He said if he did they would kill his brother. I asked whom he meant by 'they.' He replied that there were fifty men in New York he could name. He said, 'I don't care about myself; it's my family I care for.'"

"I caused Frank Cirofici to be brought from the condemned cell house to the principal keeper's office about 4 o'clock Monday morning. He made the following, among other, statements in the presence of myself, Principal Keeper McInerney, the chaplain, his mother, and his sister. They urged him to tell the whole truth. He hesitated and said:

"I don't want to make any statement for the public. I do not fear for myself, but I do fear for you."

"His sister replied: 'Don't have any fear for us; we will take care of ourselves. God will protect us.'"

"His mother and sister continued

to urge him to tell the truth. He said, 'I did not do the shooting. The men who fired the shots were Gyp, Louie, and Vallon.'"

"He said, 'I was five miles away at the time. So far as I know, Becker had nothing to do with this case. It was a gamblers' fight.'"

"He mentioned several raids on gambling houses and said that the story Shapiro told to Commissioner Dougherty was true. He said, 'I told some lies on the stand to prove an alibi for the rest of the boys. The testimony about the conversation with Rose in the car on the way down was not true. I was in 'Bridgey' Weber's when the arrangements were made. I did not know just what the arrangements were. I knew something was coming off. I did not see Louie pack the trunk as I testified on the stand. There were guns there but not the ones they used.'"

"When asked how he gained this information, he said:

"I heard the boys talking about it since I was here."

"The conversation then related to other matters not directly connected with the Rosenthal murder. He admitted his knowledge of and participation in the preparations for the murder but denied his presence when the actual murder was committed."

According to Mr. Clancy, practically everything that Cirofici said after he started to make his final statement was voluntary. His defense of Becker came absolutely without suggestion from anyone, the warden maintained.

Cirofici's statement was not wholly unexpected. It was rumored late Thursday that he might talk and this caused the governor to send Mr. Riley to Sing Sing. The prisoner gave Mr. Riley a statement which contradicted the latter one in some minor details, but it contained little more information than had been previously brought out. After making his statement to Mr. Clancy, Cirofici almost collapsed, and this was the cause of the sudden switch in the warden's plans which sent "Dago Frank" to the chair first instead of "Gyp the Blood."

At no time, according to the warden, did any of the gunmen except Cirofici tell him they were innocent of the crime of killing Rosenthal. "Whitey Lewis" always declared he did not fire a shot, and it is the warden's opinion that his dying words were, "I didn't shoot at Rosenthal."

Mr. Clancy said that "Dago Frank" and "Whitey Lewis" always believed that they were not as guilty of slaying Rosenthal as were the men who fired the shots.

Incidentally, while Mr. Clancy was sitting in Mr. Riley's office tonight, the superintendent expressed the hope that no other man would pay the penalty of death in the electric chair in this state.

"I hope," he said, "to see the next legislature pass a law permitting juries to fix a life penalty and that this reform will succeed in doing away with capital punishment."

Warden Clancy denied reports that he was "on the verge of a nervous breakdown," owing to his experience with the gunmen.

Governor Glynn was greatly interested in the report of the warden but he declined to make any comment on the case.

Both Mr. Riley and Clancy expressed the opinion that nothing contained in Cirofici's statement would have any effect on the second trial of former police lieutenant, Charles Becker. Mr. Clancy said that the

statement was made only after relatives of the condemned man had pleaded for the truth.

The warden added that he had had no desire to make the statement a legal record and therefore did not take "Dago Frank's" words down in writing and had not placed him under oath.

"Dago Frank" Dies First.

The four gunmen convicted of the murder of Herman Rosenthal, died in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison at the break of dawn this morning. None confessed guilt, and none mentioned the name of Charles Becker, the former police lieutenant found guilty of instigating the murder, but saved by court of appeals reversal.

Of the four men who died, Frank Seidenshner (Whitey Lewis) made the only statement. He even did not flatly assert innocence.

"Gentlemen," he mumbled as they strapped him in the chair, "I did not shoot at Rosenthal. Them who said I did was perjurers. For the sake of justice, gentlemen, I say I didn't. The witness Stannish—"

"Whitey" did not finish the sentence. The strange harness had been adjusted and the current shot his body forward in the chair. He had meant to say that Stannish, a waiter and a witness at the murder trial, had lied; but the death current intervened.

Warden Clancy had announced that "Gyp the Blood" would die first, followed by "Lefty Louie," "Dago Frank" and "Whitey Lewis," but as it transpired, the man who first came through the little iron door at the right was "Dago Frank." He had shown signs of collapsing, and it was deemed expedient to shield him from the ordeal of waiting.

State Electrician Davis carefully tested the electric current.

"Two of these men have told me that they will make a statement," announced Warden Clancy, "but under no circumstances must any one ask them any questions."

The head and leg sponges were then wet and Head Keeper McInerney, acting on a signal from the warden, went to the death cell. There he found Cirofici in prayer with Father Cashion. The condemned man clutched a crucifix in each hand as he was led into the presence of death. He had to be supported by two keepers.

In the death cells could be heard the murmur of the other slayers in their supplications.

Death Current Turned On.

The warden and attendants stepped back from the rubber mat. "On God, I meet my God," gasped the Italian. The state electrician turned the switch.

The first contact was gradually reduced and then a second shock was given. The prison physicians, Dr. Farr and Dr. Moreano, with several other doctors, applied the stethoscope.

"I pronounce this man dead," said Dr. Farr in a low voice. It was 5:43 o'clock. The group of witnesses left the death chamber and the dead body of "Dago Frank" was lifted by white-coated guards and taken to the autopsy room.

The doctors said Cirofici had made little resistance to the electric current, which registered 1,920 volts, and between 9 and 10 amperes. He died the easiest. He intended making statement, but his mental processes had failed him.

"Whitey Lewis" Turn.

A new lot of witnesses filed in. Through the little door presently came "Whitey Lewis." He was garbed in a black suit, as "Dago Frank" had been. A statement that he never finished was on his lips as he entered. The attendants, fearing a shocking spectacle of hysteria, sought to soothe him.

A current of 1,920 volts, with a slightly higher amperage than had been used on Cirofici, took his life.

The switch was first closed at 5:47:36, and he was pronounced dead at 5:52.

At 5:56 "Gyp the Blood" was brought in. He had a Jewish prayer book in his left hand and Rabbi Goldstein walked by his side.

"Listen Israel. There is only one God," mumbled "Gyp" in Hebrew. Two shocks were given and at 6:02 o'clock physicians pronounced the man dead.

"Lefty Louie," the last of the four to die, and accordingly the keenest sufferer by reason of the interval of waiting, entered the chamber at 6:07. The Jewish prayer book which he grasped he handed to Rabbi Kopfstein before the guard strapped him in the chair. Like "Gyp," he mumbled a prayer in Hebrew. The theory that the strongest shall die last, "Lefty" bore out his uncanny resistance to the current. The first contact was given at 6:08. At 6:17 he was pronounced dead.

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## TO INSIST ON SALUTE

PRESIDENT WILSON AND SECRETARY BRYAN BACK UP AMERICAN ADMIRAL'S DEMAND.

## THINK MEXICANS WILL DO IT

Washington Officials Believe Federals Cannot Risk a Bombardment by the Big American Fleet Now in the Harbor at Tampico.

Washington, April 13.—Upon whether the commander of the Huerta forces at Tampico salutes the American flag in apology for the arrest of American marines last Thursday depends immediate developments in the Mexican situation.

President Wilson declared unofficially today that he expected the federal commander at Tampico to fire a salute to the stars and stripes as demanded by Rear Admiral Mayo, and he spoke with a confidence that implied insistence. The navy department still was undecided tonight as to whether or not the salute had been fired. It is understood that instructions have been sent to Charge O'Shaughnessy to represent to the Huerta government the feeling of the administration here over the affront, but there has been no announcement on the subject.

The presence in Washington of John Lind gave the Washington government an adviser with special knowledge of the military situation at Tampico. Mr. Lind reached here from Vera Cruz early today and spent several hours with Secretary Bryan. Tomorrow he will see President Wilson, accompanied by Secretary Bryan, for an hour just before the cabinet meeting. Authoritatively, it is said that Mr. Lind's reports on the general situation were so comprehensive and so complete that he really did not have to come to Washington to supplement them.

Mr. Lind himself was uncommunicative, saying merely he had sought a vacation and was at the orders of the government. While he has kept the president and Secretary Bryan informed constantly about developments, his presence here at this time is considered opportune, should any unusual situation arise out of the demand for a salute at Tampico.

Direct communication between Tampico and the cable end at Vera Cruz, which is the only means whereby news of what is going on at Tampico can reach Washington, can only be had by wireless, and owing to the prevalence of storms of hurricane proportions, this communication has been exceedingly difficult and slow. The Huerta government itself, it is understood, has been obliged to communicate with Tampico by messages sent on steamboats and it is suggested by naval officers that if it becomes necessary for General Huerta to send instructions to the federal commander at Tampico in a very limited time he might have to resort to the use of the radio outfits of the American battleships, even dealing with a subject so delicate as the demand for a salute.

Administration officials are hopeful that the salute will be fired and the incident closed. Their optimism is such that Secretary Bryan, who has been in ill health, is planning to go tomorrow to Miami, Fla., for a rest, while President Wilson will leave here again on Tuesday night for White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., to bring Mrs. Wilson back to Washington.

Mr. Lind is understood to have told Secretary Bryan that there would be a lull in the diplomatic side of the Mexican situation while the contending forces in the north fought for supremacy. The former Minnesota governor took the opportunity to come to the United States while there seemed to him to be little prospect of the Huerta government yielding. He is known to believe that only the conquering armies of the Constitutionalists can force General Huerta to retire at present. The defeat at Torreón or the Federal forces is unknown as yet throughout the greater part of the territory controlled by the Huerta government, and a rigorous censorship both within Mexico and on news being sent abroad from the Mexican capital is being maintained.

Mr. Lind has found life in the tropics somewhat fatiguing but he declared today his health had not suffered. His tall, angular figure, his tanned face and sharp features, and his broad brimmed felt hat, attracted attention at the hotel where he was staying. Many friends who knew him in congress years ago called to greet him. Mr. Lind had just completed his conference with Secretary Bryan when the newspaper correspondents were ushered in. Mr. Bryan presented Mr. Lind and with a smile announced:

"You may quote him to any extent."

Mr. Lind smiled and justified his title of "the man of silence."

Secretary Bryan said merely that a conference had been arranged with President Wilson for tomorrow and that Mr. Lind's plans thereafter had not been decided upon. Mr. Bryan had no information to give out about the situation at Tampico.

At the navy department there was apparent a singular confidence that the salute would be fired at Tampico. This was based, it was said, in some measure, upon a knowledge of the tremendous offensive power of the American fleet now in the harbor or just outside of Tampico. The fleet with its big guns facing the weak shore defenses of the port is believed here to render out of the question any resistance by the Mexican federal commander, already stretching his resources to repel the Constitutional forces hemming in the town.

## TWO SUSPECTED OF TRAIN ROBBERY

POLICE AT VAN BUREN ARREST J. C. RICHARDS AND CHARLES REDDING OF THIS CITY.

Descriptions of the Men Furnished Chief Ellison Who Reports the Matter to Rock Island Officials.

Two men who are under arrest as being implicated in the robbery of an express car on the Rock Island at Haskell last week have been taken up at Van Buren, according to a telegram to Chief of Police Tom Ellison, received yesterday from W. E. Winfrey of that city.

The telegram gave the names of the men held there as J. C. Richards, alias William Jones, and Charles Redding. The first is about 21 years of age and about 6 feet 2 inches tall. The latter is about 26 years of age. Accurate descriptions of the men were wired to Chief Ellison, who in turn furnished the information to the officials of the Rock Island to be turned over to their secret service department.

The telegram stated that the men admitted having left Hot Springs Friday night, and that one of them had been stopping at the Barnett House, and the other had been rooming at a rooming house operated by Mrs. Tomlinson. They said that they rode out of the city on a freight train.

Chief Ellison did not ascertain any definite news later, but the suspects are being investigated by the Rock Island officials, and it is believed there will be something more definite heard from Van Buren today either as to the men being not connected with the train robbery, or that the police have something with which to connect them with the work.

## KIDNAPING TRIAL.

Famous Louisiana Case is Brought Into Court Again.

Opelousas, La., April 13.—The trial of W. C. Walters, charged with kidnapping Robert Dunbar, 5-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Dunbar of this city, was called here today in St. Dandry district court. At the request of attorneys for the defense, who desired time to confer with witnesses, a recess was taken until tomorrow morning.

"It's my boy Bruce, and if there is any justice in Louisiana, Walters will go free," was the declaration today of Julia Anderson, who arrived here to appear as a witness for the defense. Walters will attempt to prove that the child found in his possession and claimed by the Dunbars as their son, is Bruce Anderson, illegitimate child of Julia Anderson.

## MINE WORKS TO MEET.

Columbus, Ohio, April 13.—United Mine Workers of Ohio will hold a convention here April 29, with about 200 delegates in attendance to discuss the coal mine situation in this state, officials of the union announced today. Representatives to confer with the operators will be chosen at the convention also.

## MEETING POSTPONED.

The Business Mens League announced last night that its meeting scheduled for tonight had been postponed until Tuesday, April 21.

## NEW POLICE REGULATION

NEW COUNCIL CUTS DOWN THE FORCE AND MAKES RESTRICTION OF SPECIAL OFFICERS.

## MORE MEN FOR STREET WORK

Ordinance by Alderman Rigsbee to Make City Collector Elective for Two-Year Period is Defeated by Old Council on a Tie Vote.

The new city council in its first session last night through the unanimous passage of two ordinances took a decisive stand on the question of less men for police work and more men for the street improvement of the city of Hot Springs.

In adopting an ordinance presented by Alderman Sigman the police department in the future is restricted to the chief, day and night captains and jailers, two plain clothes men, a Bertillon clerk, and eight patrolmen in the summer months and twelve in the season months. The ordinance met with the unanimous approval of the council, and is effective on May 1, 1914, which means that on the first of next month two patrolmen will be dropped from the list, and one of the office men of Chief Ellison.

While the council was trimming the police department down in effective style, it was also taking a step for the improvement of the streets of the city, for the same unanimous approval of the council was given Alderman Ledwidge's ordinance providing that the street commission should have the authority to hire ten men for street work, to compose a "flying squadron" to be used about the city as the commissioner directed.

This ordinance means that the work done in the wards now by the street gang will not be neglected after the gangs are shifted from ward to ward under the Pettit ordinance, but that there will be a squadron of ten men who will be always prepared for emergency work anywhere, and for regular street maintenance all the time.

Street Commissioner Golden was most pleased with the additional force he is to have, as well as the complete authority given him for handling the men. Under this ordinance the council nor the administration may direct the work, but it is left wholly with the street commissioner, and there is little doubt that within a very short time some substantial improvement will be made.

Not alone is street improvement in its general nature anticipated in the ordinance, but a general street cleaning. There are many streets of the city which would look much better if cleaned of the rubbish and kept clean of the weeds that soon will be making their appearance, and this flying squadron will have in charge that work.

Alderman Rigsbee presented in the old council an ordinance which provides for the extension of the city collector's office by making the regular term of the office for two years. He gave as his reason for the ordinance that there was politics injected into the election by the council of a city collector every year because the various banks contended for the election of their individual men in order to get the city deposits, and he stated that he would prefer himself to be relieved of the voting every year for a city collector.

Alderman Sigman stated that he did not see why discrimination should be shown. If the office of city collector was to be made for two years, other offices elective by the council should be so treated. He did not favor extending the office of any for a year, and believed that other city councils should have the privilege of electing these officers the same as they had in the beginning of their terms.

On a vote, those favoring the Rigsbee ordinance were Aldermen Williamson, Rigsbee, Shepherd, Reynolds, Burgauer and Ledwidge. Those who opposed it were Aldermen Ellis, Peden, McLaughlin, Gunther, Pettit and Sigman. The vote being a tie, the ordinance was lost.

Mayor McClendon issued an annual message to the city council in which he called attention to the fact that

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## TROOPS TO STOP STRIKE

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT IS USING SOLDIERS AND SAILORS TO OPERATE TRAINS.

## GENERAL STRIKE IS FEARED

Operating Force of Italian Railways Number About 150,000 and They Are Asking for a Minimum Wage of Sixty Cents a Day.

Rome, April 13.—The question of a strike of the railway men throughout Italy still hangs in the balance, but the government, in order to be ready for any eventuality, already has occupied certain stations with detachments of troops.

Arrangements have been made to replace with bluejackets the sailors of the postal steamers plying between the continent and the islands, while the engineers and stokers of the warships will if necessary assist the military engineers to carry on the train service.

In several cases damage has been done to the engines and those responsible have been dismissed. The leaders of the railway men have been holding secret meetings but what they have decided upon is not known. It is thought by some that the strike may be suddenly proclaimed.

The operating forces of the Italian state railways number about 115,000 individuals. They are joined in a league which has been pressing for increases of wages and diminution of hours of work.

The men's chief demand is for a minimum wage of 60 cents a day. Some get only 34 cents a day. Twenty cents extra per night for night work is demanded. Engine drivers and firemen want to work not more than ten hours by day and eight by night out of the twenty-four when working slow trains, and asked that their hours be diminished as the speed augments until they are reduced to a minimum of five hours daily, and all men to have a thirty-four hours' rest weekly in the town where they reside.

Traveling officials, according to the demands, are not to work more than twelve hours with a thirty-four hour rest weekly, while station agents are not to work more than ten hours or less than eight with one hour for luncheon, the maximum of night work to twenty nights a month and men to have thirty-six hours rest a week.

The guardians at the flag stations and the grade crossing women are to work ten hours a day with one day of rest a week, the latter having no night work and no work when maternal duties interfere.

Pensions are demanded for all employees who are obliged to leave the service through infirmity caused by their service. A minimum pension of \$100 is asked. There are some employees who after thirty years' service, only receive \$50 pension a year.

The government asserts that these claims cannot possibly be accepted, as they involve a yearly expenditure of over \$20,000,000 which the budget of the country cannot stand.

In 1885, when the economic and financial condition of the kingdom was very precarious, the government ceded the control of the railways to three private companies for a period of twenty years. This freed the government from the large expense connected with the working of the lines and insured a participation in the profits, which in 1905, when the railways were taken over again by the state, reached \$17,000,000 yearly.

The private companies, however, had managed the railways almost exclusively as a speculation, so that their system was a failure from a permanent standpoint. When the government took back the ten thousand miles of railways, heavy expenditure was necessary for the purchase of rolling stock, for the laying of double tracks, for the enlargement and rebuilding of stations and for increases in wages, salaries, and pensions. All this brought about an improvement in the service, also a decrease of profits, so that the railways now bring in a net profit of about \$7,000,000 a year—an insignificant sum considering that they represent a capital of five billion dollars.

Since the government took over